Refine Search

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updated class search L16 and L16 11/9/04

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Search: L23

Refine Search

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DATE: Tuesday, November 09, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
L23	L22 and L16	1	L23
L22	L13 and aggregat?	61	L22
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L20	L13 and aggluti?	0	L20
L19	L12 and aggluti?	0	L19
L18	L15 and particle?	5	L18
L17	L16 and particle?	22	L17
L16	L12 and lys?	34	L16
L15	L14 and lys?	16	L15
L14	(436/69)[CCLS]	462	L14
L13	(436/69)![CCLS]	462	L13
L12	(422/73)![CCLS]	615	L12
L11	436?ccls.	0	L11
L10	L9	0	L10
L9	L8	0	L9
L8	L7	0	L8

d l5 1 all

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1932:23750 CAPLUS
DN 26:23750
OREF 26:2502d-e
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI The nature of Bordet's "colloide de boeuf" and of "erythrocyte-conglutination"
AU Gyorffy, Ivan
SO Biochemische Zeitschrift (1932), 244, 435-9
CODEN: BIZEA2; ISSN: 0366-0753
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
AB In the presence of guinea-pig corpuscles in beef serum, together with the **hemolysis**, progressively increasing flakes are formed which finally adhere into a sticky mass. These flakes do not come from the cells but come from the residual fibrinogen, which is coagulated by substances derived from the red cells. **Before hemolysis** there is no **agglutination** of the red cells. This is also true for other sera which contain normal hemolysins against guinea-pig cells. The flocculation or coagulation is associated with the **hemolysis** since the necessary substances are set free in the course of **hemolysis**. Complement is also necessary for the formation of the flocculation, because the hemolytic effect of the amboceptor as well as the fibrinogen coagulation depends upon complement. The peculiar behavior of the beef serum is due to its large content of residual fibrinogen. These exptl. studies lend no support to the view that there is "conglutinin" or "colloide de boeuf" as is supposed by Bordet.
IT Conglutinin
IT Conglutination
(erythrocyte-)
IT Fibrinogen
(flakes of, in beef serum)

d l5 1 all

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IT Conglutination
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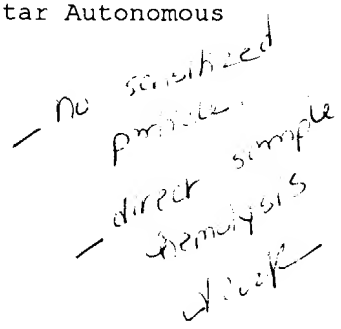
(flakes of, in beef serum)

ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1958:30552 CAPLUS
DN 52:30552
OREF 52:5525b-c
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
TI Quantitative evaluation of erythrocyte **agglutination** in a densitometric column of dextran
AU Wunderly, Ch.; Liotta, I.; Gandini, E.
CS Dalla Med. Univ. Clin., Zurich, Switz.
SO Bollettino - Societa Italiana di Biologia Sperimentale (1957), 33, 840-3
CODEN: BSIBAC; ISSN: 0037-8771
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11B (Biological Chemistry: Methods and Apparatus)
AB The percentage distribution of agglutinated clumps of red cells can be determined by use of the densitometer which is described. Samples are withdrawn and the amount of hemoglobin therein is determined **after hemolysis**.
IT Hemagglutination
(determination of)
IT Age (geological)
(of rocks, of oil sites of Kuibishev region and Tatar Autonomous S.S.R.)



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ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1913:925 CAPLUS
DN 7:925
OREF 7:139i,140a
ED Entered STN: 16 Dec 2001
TI Immunochemical Studies with Peptones. I. General Studies with Peptones and Immune Hemolytic System
AU Epstein, Albert. A.
CS Vienna
SO Journal of Experimental Medicine (1913), 15, 485-97
CODEN: JEMEAV; ISSN: 0022-1007
DT Journal
LA Unavailable
CC 11G (Biological Chemistry: Pathology)
AB The effect of different fractions of Witte's peptone and a similar casein pep tone on the different elements of the immune hemolytic system was studied. The effect produced by proteoses on red cells manifests itself by **hemolysis**, reduction of color and **agglutination**.
Some of the fractions, viz., heteroalbumose (Witte), deutero albumose (Witte and casein), protoalbumose (casein) and peptone A (casein) are inactive towards all species of red cells. **Agglutination** of human cells occurs with the whole Witte peptone mixture Color reduction is produced upon a number of cell species by deuteroalbumose B (Witte), peptone A (Witte); peptone B (Witte), deuteroalbumose B (casein) and peptone B (casein). Most of these fractions may produce **agglutination** before or precipitation **after hemolysis**. Generally there are more inactive members present among the peptone fractions and the negative conduct of the peptone mixts. indicates that the inhibitory action of these predominates over the others. Witte's peptone mixture was found to absorb complement and this in proportion to the amount of peptone present. Peptone can act neither as amboceptor nor as complement. Nearly all the peptone fractions were found to interfere with the hemolytic properties of the amboceptor. In the effect upon complement and amboceptor the individual fractions show qual. as well as quant. differences.

witte's peptone mixture possible agglutination or precipitation w/ hemolysis. —
- no sensitized particle
- study not conducted on white blood - proteases effects established.

WCook

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